

WE CLAIM:

1. A method of cutting material comprising

connecting a computer to a saw machine, the computer being programmed to optimize cutting of stock to satisfy a cut list,

5 inputting into the computer: (a) a cut list, (b) a minimum salvage length ( $S_{min}$ ),

(c) a minimum defect length ( $D_{min}$ ), (d) a maximum drop box length ( $DB_{max}$ ),

inputting the length of a piece of material to be processed,

inputting location of any defects in the piece of material,

determining a cutting plan in which: (a) salvage pieces having a length less than  
10  $S_{min}$  are cut to lengths of  $DB_{max}$  or less, and (b) defect pieces having a length less than  
 $D_{min}$  are cut to lengths of  $DB_{max}$  or less; except if adjacent salvage and defect pieces  
have a combined length greater than  $D_{min}$  then the adjacent pieces are not cut to  $DB_{max}$   
or less regardless of their individual lengths.

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2. The method of claim 1, further comprising

cutting pieces according to the plan.

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3. The method of claim 1, further comprising

automatically printing labels for pieces cut for the cut list.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising

automatically printing labels for (a) pieces included in the cut list, (b) salvage pieces having a length equal to or greater than  $S_{min}$ , (c) defect pieces having a length equal to or greater than  $D_{min}$ , and (d) adjacent salvage and defect pieces having a combined length greater than  $D_{min}$ .

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the pieces cut to lengths of  $DB_{max}$  or less are directed to a waste receptacle for destruction or chipping.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of inputting location of any defects is performed without actually marking the material to be cut.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of inputting location of any defects includes interrupting a light beam near a defect boundary.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the step of inputting location of any defects includes interrupting a light beam at least twice indicating upstream and downstream sides of a defect.

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9. A method of cutting material comprising  
connecting a computer to a saw machine, the computer being programmed to  
optimize cutting of stock to satisfy a cut list,

inputting into the computer: (a) a cut list, (b) a minimum salvage length ( $S_{min}$ ),  
10 (c) a minimum defect length ( $D_{min}$ ), (d) a maximum drop box length ( $DB_{max}$ ),

inputting the length of a piece of material to be processed,

inputting location of any defects in the piece of material,

determining a cutting plan in which: (a) salvage pieces less than  $S_{min}$  are cut to  
lengths of  $DB_{max}$  or less, and (b) defect pieces less than  $D_{min}$  are cut to lengths of  $DB$   
15 max or less.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein if adjacent salvage and defect pieces have  
a combined length greater than  $D_{min}$  then the adjacent pieces are not cut to  $DB_{max}$  or  
20 less regardless of their individual lengths.

11. The method of claim 9, further comprising  
automatically printing labels for pieces included in the cut list, salvage pieces  
having a length equal to or greater than  $S_{min}$ , and defect pieces having a length equal to  
or greater than  $D_{min}$ .

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12. The method of claim 11, further comprising  
automatically printing labels for adjacent salvage and defect pieces having a  
combined length equal to or greater than  $D_{min}$ .

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13. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of inputting location of any defects  
is performed without actually marking the material to be cut.

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14. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of inputting location of any defects  
includes interrupting a light beam near a defect boundary.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the step of inputting location of any defects includes interrupting a light beam at least twice indicating upstream and downstream sides of a defect.

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16. A method of cutting material comprising  
providing a computer programmed to optimize cutting of stock to satisfy a cut list,  
connecting a computer to a saw machine, the computer being programmed to  
optimize cutting of stock to satisfy a cut list,

10 inputting into the computer: (a) a cut list, (b) a minimum salvage length ( $S_{min}$ ),  
and (c) a minimum defect length ( $D_{min}$ ),

inputting the length of a piece of material to be processed,

inputting location of any defects in the piece of material,

determining a cutting plan in which: (a) salvage pieces having a length less than  
15  $S_{min}$  are discarded, and (b) defect pieces having a length less than  $D_{min}$  are discarded;  
except if adjacent salvage and defect pieces have a combined length greater than  $D_{min}$   
then the adjacent pieces are saved regardless of their individual lengths.

17. The method of claim 16 further comprising

20 inputting a maximum drop box length ( $DB_{max}$ ) into the computer, and  
cutting discarded pieces into lengths equal to or less than  $DB_{max}$ .

18. An apparatus for controlling material processing comprising  
a saw machine, and

a computer connected to the saw machine, the computer being programmed to  
control optimized cutting of stock to satisfy a cut list, and saving of remaining material  
5 including salvage pieces having a length equal to or greater than a preselected  $S_{min}$ , and  
defect pieces having a length equal to or greater than a preselected  $D_{min}$ .

19. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the saw machine includes a pusher  
10 configured to push a piece of material toward a saw under control of the computer.

20. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the computer is also programmed to  
control saving of remaining material including adjacent salvage and defect pieces have a  
15 combined length greater than  $D_{min}$ .

21. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the computer is also programmed to  
control automatic printing of labels for pieces cut pursuant to the cut list and saved  
20 material.